Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XV. FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1835. No. 757.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Child, that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
[illegible]vers, English and French Watches,
[illegible]ed Gold Watch Chains,
Coral Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich [illegible]ment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and [illegible]gs,
Small [illegible] Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled [illegible]ings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks, Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

Octocer 22d. 44—

Wnted to Hire,

FOR the ensuing year, a Black Boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age.

Inquire at this Office.

January 2. 53—

WOOD wanted.

Those subscribers to the Hillsborough Recorder who expect to pay their subscriptions in *WOOD*, are requested to send it forthwith.

THE PRINTER.

Important Sale OF VALUABLE GOODS, AT AUCTION.

THE Firm of THOMPSON & HANKS, Merchants of the Town of Pittsborough, having been lately dissolved by the death of *Thomas Thompson*, one of the Partners, the undersigned, surviving Partner of said firm, with the consent and approbation of the Administrator of Mr. Thompson, will sell at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, on Monday, the ninth day of February next,

The ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS OF THE LATE FIRM.

They embrace a choice and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS, *Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery,*

And such other Articles as are usually found in a Village Store.

Nearly the whole of these Goods were purchased a few weeks ago in New York, by Mr. Thompson, a good judge and a cautious Merchant, upon very low terms, and will for the most part, remain in the boxes and packages, as they left New York, until the day of sale.

Merchants desirous of replenishing their Stock, Farmers who want cheap Goods, and young men willing to commence the Mercantile Business, are particularly invited to attend. It is believed that there is no village in North Carolina, that at this time hold out more flattering inducements to the opening of a new Store than the town of Pittsborough

The Sale will take place on Monday of the next February Court, and be continued from day to day, until the whole Stock is disposed of.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of 10 dollars and under, *Cash*. Above 10 and under 100 dollars, *three months credit*. 100 dollars and upwards, *six months credit*.

☞ Bond and good security will be required.

WESLEY HANKS,
Surviving Partner of
THOMPSON & HANKS.

Pittsborough, December 25 55 - 3w

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE subscriber having resumed the superintendence of this institution, pledges himself to watch with fidelity over its interests, and to devote to it as much of his time and attention as may be necessary to promote good order, and ensure a proper regard to the morals and scholarship of its pupils. The character which this school has long sustained before the public, renders unnecessary any of the usual appeals to attract attention and procure patronage. The same experienced instructress will continue her labours, assisted by such other teachers as the wants of the school may require.

The next session will commence on Thursday the 8 inst. Price of tuition from $10 50 to $15 50 per session. Music $24. Drawing and Painting $10. Board from $8 to $9 per month.

WILLIAM M. GREEN,
Superintendent.

January 1835. 54—3w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

[illegible]ember 4. 46—

Cheaper than Ever!!!

AS Agent for Walker Anderson & Co. the subscriber is now receiving from New-York a large and well assorted stock of

DRY GOODS, *Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware.*

His purchases have been made with Cash, and after a careful examination and comparison of the prices in the northern markets, and he does not hesitate to say that he comes before the public as a candidate for their patronage under more than ordinary advantages. He is determined, too, to sell at the lowest possible advance on the first cost of goods purchased under such favorable circumstances, and is assured of giving satisfaction to all who shall call and examine his assortment. His plan of selling only for cash, will enable him to adhere to these promises in good faith, and always to keep on hand a full assortment of all such articles as his customers may want.

He solicits patronage with the full expectation of being able to furnish [illegible] the best quality and on the cheapest [illegible] examine, and he asks not[illegible] the public that all he h[illegible] both ready and disposed to [illegible]

WILLIAM [illegible]. SHIELDS.

December 18. 51—

THE HIGH BRED

[illegible]ISH HORSE

CONTRACT,

IS now at h[illegible]and, the breeders of fine horses are requested to call and see him; season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbills.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 55—

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum:

Embracing Dramatic Literature—Sporting—the Turf—Fashions—and various subjects of interest and amusement.

ABOUT the first of January, 1835, will be commenced in Philadelphia, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHIONS. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational recreations of life, it is presumed that this Journal—possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design—cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The difficulty of sketching out such a plan as might be fancifully strewed with any of the charms of novelty to ensure it popularity and encouragement has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured however, that its success is certain when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union; and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or neglectful in the prosecution of this enterprize, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA,

Will form a material portion of the Gentlemen's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all [illegible], to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted; besides Biographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF.

A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in this country and England. Biographies and correct portraits of celebrated thorough bred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING.

Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

A quarterly review will be procured explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY.

Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also—as all its publications of facts will be authentic—a ready record of reference for travelling gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty two popular Plays and Farces, the price of which, separately, at any of our book stores, would be at least *thirteen dollars!* Here is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, *payable in advance.*

By enclosing a *five dollar note* to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be sent to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who intend to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately; the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

☞ The publishers will exchange with any of their country brethren who will oblige them with an occasional insertion of this advertisement.

December, 1834. 51

JOB-PRINTING,

Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

A Meeting of the Orange

County Temperance Society, will be held at the Court-House in this place, on Saturday the 31st insant, at 12 o'clock. A general attendance is requested.

January 2. 53—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining at the Post Office in Hillsborough, N. C. on the 1st day of January 1835, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A

Mrs. Betsy Anderson 2
Mrs. Martha A. Allen
Miss Eliza Adams

B

Joseph G. Bacon
Hartwell G. Blalock
A. W. Buie
James G. Brehon
Thomas Brewer
P. W. Benton
Benjamin Browning
Betsy Bush
Wm. C. Bland
George Burns & Co.

C

Thomas Craoken
Valentine Cook
Ann Campbell
Thomas D. Crane
Miss Cornelia Cox
Miss Sally Clancy 2
Stanford Cheek
James Clancy

D

Capt. D. E Davis
Ed. Davis
William Durham

E

Eagle Lodge 4

F

Thomas Faucette
Matthew Futrill
Alexander Forest
Patsy Freeman
Thomas Flint

G

Ariana Graves 2
Margaret Guess

H

John Huntington
Maria Howard
Alfred Holmes 2
Thos. Holloway, senr
Wm. Horne
Anderson Horne
Charles H. Hughes
Whitnell Hill
David Hart
Ely Hill
Drury Horton
Mary E. Hill
Hermon S. Hotchkiss

J

James Jacobs

K

Saml. Kirkland 2
David Kirkland
Joseph Kirkland
Pasley Kirkpatrick

L

Eliza Lockhart
Mr. Lynch
Lundsford W. Long

M

Jonathan McMurray
Joseph May
Richard Maynard
Nancy Moore
Charles Miller
Robert Mills
Rev. A. A. Mebane
Martha Mulhollan
Margaret J. M'Collum
Robert H. M'Cault
Wallace Mygott 4

N

William Nash
Wm. Nelson

O

David Outlaw

P

George Patterson
George Pauterfield
H. G. Parish
Martin J. Pickett
James R. Patterson
Elisha Pickard
Wm. H. Parks
Wm. N. Pratt

R

Jacob Riley
Peggy Revils
John Ray
John N. Roper
Register of Orange county
Hannah Roallen

S

Leonard Smith
Wm. T. Smith
Dr. James S. Smith
Dr. J. Shepherd
John Scott
Sheriff of Orange county
Heirs of And. Shanklin

T

Martha Thompson
Josiah Turner

W

Wm. Woods
Wm. H. Woods
Rev. J. Witherspoon
Sarah Ann Watts
Andrew Watson
James R. Watson
Rev. James Wood 2
Jennett Wood 2
Sam. & Wm. Strayhorn

☞ Persons calling for letters will please say if they are advertized.

WILLIAM CAIN, *P. M.*

January 8 54—

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

Tinsly Brooks, Larkin Brooks, Sarah Brooks, Smith Brooks, Thomas Walker and his wife Betsy, (late Brooks,) Miss Halliburton and his wife Fanny, (late Brooks,) Major Green and his wife Anne, (late Brooks,) Vincent Brann and his wife Timy (late Brooks,) and Jackson Brooks, Garner, Susan, Lewis and Sidney Brooks, infant children of Yancy Brooks, who sue in this matter by their duly appointed guardian, William Bailey,

vs.

Browder Brooks.

Petition for the sale of slaves of the estate of Larkin Brooks, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Browder Brooks, resides beyond the limits of this state, It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks successively, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, on the third Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of our said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 00. 53—6w

State of North-Carolina,

Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1834.

Duncan Rose, vs. *Jesse Bull.*

Original attachment, levied on all the right, title and interest in one tract or parcel of land, known as the land of Martha Graves, decd, adjoining the lands of John Barnett, James Long and others.

IN this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead to or reply in said case, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against him, and the case heard *ex parte*.

Witness, Charles Mason, clerk of said court, at office, the third Monday of December, 1834.

Test,

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $2 75. 53—6w

Blanks, for sale at this Office.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the National Intelligencer.

The system of cultivation spoken of in the following notice, exhibits to the farmer a most cheering prospect. In the immediate vicinity, the ground though poor, and at present unproductive, is well adapted to clover, and, under the system pursued with such wonderful success by Mr. Semmes, might be brought to yield, if not crops as large as his, yet sufficient to be profitable.—Very little additional labor would be required; and now as the spirit of improvement is abroad, and knowledge is shedding down her increased lights upon the various branches of the arts and sciences, I know not why that venerable and primeval art of agriculture should be suffered to remain unimproved, and so little attention paid to its advancement. The farmer is too apt to look to old rules, and imagine that they are as substantial and everlasting as the land upon which they are to operate. He is constantly allowing himself to lose his investments, and all arising from a want of zeal in that profession which is his support, which is so highly honorable, and so well adapted to the social and domestic happiness of life. It is by such scraps of information collected at random by intelligent gentlemen, as that which I have given below, that any light at all comes dimly and distantly through the heavy shade in which the farmer rests, secure in short crops, and contented with growling at the low prices of produce; but these experiments of the industrious, brought to perfection and reduced to practice, are, in truth, of inestimable value to the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, and the toil of his limbs.

I have added these few remarks, Mr. Editor, in order that agriculture may have an advocate here; and that the honest and industrious cultivator of the earth may stumble, at least for once in his life while raking among his straw, *upon a truth.*

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

PLOUGH HANDLE.

TO THE FARMERS.

Extract from the Journal of a Gentleman who travelled for Agricultural information.

Nov. 1st, 1834.—Visited Mr. John Semmes, of St. Mary's county, Maryland, who informs us that his great crop of corn averaged upwards of twenty-five barrels the acre. Respectable judges of the county were appointed to ascertain the quantity of corn; and, after having accurately surveyed one acre, the corn was gathered and measured. First, a barrel being shelled to ascertain the accuracy of the barrel, eighteen or twenty of the respectable gentlemen of the county and of the adjoining county were present, saw the land measured, saw the corn measured, and are ready at any time to testify the fact, that the average acre, measured in their presence, amounted to twenty-five barrels and some pecks per acre. This farm is situated on the Patuxent river, fifteen miles below the "Cool Springs," or Charlotte Hall, and adjoining the farm on which Cole's Tobacco Inspection is—and the third from the Queen Tree. The farm is uncommonly hilly.

Prochss.—He prepares his ground by clover, the ground laid off from five by two and a half to three feet. The corn then dropped, three grains in the check, followed by persons who drop on the corn, or even if they are in advance of the corn-droppers, a handful of two-thirds slacked ashes and one-third plaster, mixed before it is dropped. Should the corn not come up regularly, he drops one or two seeds more, as may be necessary. He gathers his seed corn from the field before gathering the crop, so as to have a choice of ears. He plants from the 1st to the 10th of April, and ploughs four inches deep.

Singular Effects of Cold.—The white Bear, at the Zoological Institute in the Bowery, New York, from the regions of eternal frosts, is said to have nearly doubled his weight since Sunday morning. He is as lively as a cricket, and believes himself within scenting distance of Nova Zembla. *Transcript.*

From the National Intelligencer.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

With a pleasure which we wish we could communicate to our readers, we yesterday listened to the reading of an elaborate and powerful report, to the Senate, from its committee on foreign affairs, on so much of the annual message of the President of the United States as concerns *our relations with France*. We were completely taken by surprise by it, for we had supposed that the Senate would await the action of the other house upon the subject. We listened to it with not the less interest, however, on that account; and we were glad, we may say proud, of the ability, the moderation, and the elevated tone of the whole document, in every respect worthy of its distinguished auther, the chairman of the committee.* We rejoiced on finding in this report so much to confirm the general views which the editors of the National Intelligencer have thought it their duty to take of this very important question, because, if we could have doubted their correctness before, it would be impossible to doubt after hearing or reading this very important state paper.

The reading of the report occupied about two hours. Having had no access to it, and having only our hearing to depend upon, we shall attempt nothing like a literal report of its contents, but will endeavor, for the gratification of the public curiosity, to make a rapid sketch of the outline of it.

The report sets out with expressing the entire concurrence of opinion of the committee with the President as to the justice of the claims for the payment of which the treaty between the United States and France makes provision. They had their origin in flagrant violations of the law of nations, and of our neutral rights, for which the pretence alleged at the time afforded no justification. At the period of those aggressions, the government of the United States would have been fully justified had it then appealed to arms to vindicate our outraged rights; and it was a fact known to those who were conversant with the history of the times, that the expediency of such a measure had been seriously considered in the councils of the United States. The selection between the two belligerants, by which another nation became the enemy at that time, arose not from any insensibility to the injuries received from France —but from considerations of a different nature. Restrained by prudential considerations from then making war upon France, the United States had yet resolved never to acquiesce in the wrong and injustice done to them, but to persevere in the demand of indemnity until it should be obtained. As early as 1812, one of our most distinguished citizens, appointed Minister to France, was instructed to demand reparation for these wrongs; and the demand had been persisted in by every administration, from that day down to the conclusion of the treaty of 1831.

The report then goes on to say, that of these claims the amount had not previously to the treaty been fully ascertained, and could not be exactly known until they were finally adjudicated; but the committee concur entirely with the President in the opinion, that the amount awarded by the treaty, by way of indemnity, falls far short of the just claims of our citizens, including damages. The treaty had nevertheless been received in this country with general satisfaction, for several reasons, but more than all, for the reason, that the people of the United States saw in it the removal of the only obstacle to perfect harmony between this country and a nation, the remembrance of whose ancient friendship was always dear to them. It had not been for a moment supposed that a treaty between the two countries, bearing on the face of it a perfect obligation, would be violated by the failure of either party to perform the stipulations on its side, &c.—and so little did Congress apprehend such a state of things, that they passed several acts founded upon the treaty, one of which was to provide for the investment of the money to be received under the treaty in some productive fund, for the benefit of the claimants, until the adjudication of the claims should be completed. In consequence of this last provision, when the first instalment became due, a draft was drawn for the amount, the protest of which was the first notice of the non-execution of the treaty. To the manner in which this draft was drawn, perhaps on the score of formality or etiquette some exception might be taken; but the committee, are unanimously of opinion that the mode adopted, of drawing for the money, was fully justified by the terms of the treaty. It is with profound regret, says the report, that the committee have learnt the failure of the reasonable expectations of the executive and of the country, as to the execution of the treaty.

The report goes on to say, as the President in his message justly remarks, that the idea of acquiescence in the refusal to execute the treaty, can never be for a moment entertained. The United States can never abandon their rights under it. When negotiation for procuring the execution of the treaty shall be exhausted, it will then be for the United States to consider what other measures are necessary to procure their rights to be respected. In the opinion of the President, that period has already arrived, and he has recommended to Congress to authorize reprisals in the event of a failure of France promptly to make payment, &c. The President, however, does not present the course of reprisals as the only one open to Congress, but by the admission of the alternative of waiting a further time for the action of the French Chambers, leaves to the choice of Congress the two courses, of further negotiation, or of a contingent measure which, in its consequence, may possibly lead to war. As to the latter course, if the habits, inclinations, and interests of this people are opposed to war, when not unavoidable, with what added force do not all these objections apply to a war with an ancient ally, towards whom the people of the United States entertain the kindest sentiments! Partaking of this sentiment themselves, the committee extended their inquiry, first, into the practicability and expediency of the peaceful alternative presented by the message.

The report here proceeds to a critical analysis of the correspondence (between our Minister and the French Ministry) which preceded the formation of the treaty, showing, by various quotations from it, that, throughout the negotiation, the King of France evinced the most friendly feelings towards the United States, and took an unusual interest in the adjustment of the question between the two countries. Our Minister had been reminded, over and over again, of the difficulties which the Ministers would have to encounter from the Chambers in consequence of the Treaty, &c. To this history of the negotiation the committee did not advert to justify the omission of the French government to carry into effect the treaty; the difficulty now experienced in the French Chambers being an affair between them and their own government, and not between them and our government. But the committee had recurred to this correspondence, because, after the warnings which were given of the difficulties which would have to be encountered, a fair construction ought to be put upon the course of the King and his Ministers in this matter. If the King has throughout acted with good faith, and is still laboring to effect the passage of a bill in the Chambers to carry into effect the treaty, it would be not only unjust, as respects the French government, but impolitic and unwise, as respects the claimants themselves, to throw obstacles in the way of the success of the King's exertions, by the adoption of rash or hasty measures, even contingently, which might convert some of the warm friends in the Chambers into bitter enemies of the claims.

The report then proceeds to the consideration of what has transpired since the ratification of the treaty; carefully reviewing and analyzing the correspondence which has since passed between the Ministers of the two countries, &c. The committee express the great pleasure they have in concurring with the President of the United States and Mr. Livingston in entire confidence in the good faith of the King, &c., as professed in several of the letters from our Secretary of State and our Minister in France; and they consider it due to candor to declare that they have seen no reason since to distrust the sincerity or perfect integrity of the King in this matter.

It having been arranged in the correspondence which followed the rejection of the bill by the Chambers, that this government should await the further action of the French Chambers before taking any other step, the committee proceeded to examine on what ground the President now recommends action without waiting. They review the correspondence between the French Minister here and our Secretary of State, in reference to the supposed pledge of the French Minister for an extraordinary convocation of the Chambers. The committee do not find such a pledge, though they find every assurance that the earliest practicable opportunity will be seized for pressing the bill upon the Chambers.

They find an expression of *an expectation* on the part of the President that the King will use his whole constitutional power (which includes the power to convene the Chambers at any time,) but they do not find that expectation to have been responded to by the French Minister; or, if it was, the document containing the response has not been communicated to Congress, &c. &c. If the Chambers had been convened earlier than usual, though nothing should have been done by them, at the time that Congress met, it is not probable, says the report, that the President would have held the language towards France, which is contained in his message; nor would he, if he had known what subsequent intelligence has disclosed, that the Chambers were to meet on the 1st of December.

The reasons assigned by the French Ministry for not calling an extra meeting of the Chambers were plausible at least, and if they do not command conviction, would justify acquiescence in the course of the King, if, as the committee are entirely convinced, throughout the negotiation, and on all occasions, before the treaty and after the treaty, the King has invariably shown an anxious desire for the satisfactory adjustment of the differences between France and the United States. The opposition to the execution of the treaty had not proceeded from the King of France or his Ministers, but from the Chamber of Deputies. Whilst these exertions are making by the French government, the policy of this government is to strengthen them—to second them—and, above all, to do nothing to impair the force of them.

The refusal of one branch of a government, it is true (says the report,) to execute a treaty *may* be regarded as the refusal of the whole government; but when the head of the government evinces the earnestness which has been shown in this case by the political head of the French government, such a conclusion ought not to be hastily drawn. Upon the whole, the committee are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when Congress is called to go into the consideration of the very serious question, whether they will enter into any measure for the purpose of taking into their own hands redress for wrongs by France. The committee are of opinion that Congress ought to avoid any resort to war, or to measures which may lead to it, and rather wait to see the result of the exertions which the French King is undoubtedly making to carry the treaty into full effect.

We have not finished our account of this report, but we have followed it out far enough to disclose to the reader its general character, being prevented by the lateness of the hour from adding more.

The sense entertained by the Senate of the importance of this report is manifested by the order of the Senate to print twenty thousand copies of it. We wish that there were a copy of it in the hand of every freeman in the country.

* The Senate Committee of Foreign Relations consists of Mr. Clay, Chairman; Messrs. King of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, and Tallmadge.

Mr. Graham's Speech,

ON THE RESOLUTIONS TO INSTRUCT MR. MANGUM.

Mr. Speaker: I need not express my regret that these resolutions have been introduced; that has been already done, by my votes to lay them on the table. I trust, sir, that I entertain all proper loyalty to the Federal Constitution, that I am duly sensible of the benefits which it has conferred on this, as well as the other States, and that no one more cordially desires its perpetual duration. But one consequence of its adoption has been most unfortunate for North Carolina. I allude to the effect which it has had, in withdrawing the attention of our people from our own domestic affairs, and fixing it almost solely on subjects of national concern. Like the anxious spectators at a theatre, who submit to be crowded and "bored with elbow points," and will bear patiently any degree of local inconvenience, that they may behold the grand pageant on the stage, in which they bear no part; so we appear altogether unmindful of what immediately concerns the state, but are keenly alive to the great affairs which pertain to the general government. Our decayed agriculture, our shackled commerce, the promotion of education, the improvement of our inland transportation, even the amendment of our constitution, if they gain a temporary consideration, must all yield to whatever relates to national politics. A presidential election, like the rod of Aaron, swallows up all local controversies, and every plan of public benefit must be arrested until the result. And all for what? Why, sir, that we may have our due proportion of cannon-firing, huzzaing and grog-drinking, at the close of the contest. That has generally been our share of the "spoils of victory." Whether it will be so again, may depend on the events of the ensuing campaign. This undue preference of federal affairs over those which immediately concern the state, deeply injurious as it has been to our prosperity, has not been less so to our intellectual character, and to the fame, influence and usefulness of our public men. No citizen of ours has ever aspired to the chief magistracy of the Union. Few ever sat in any of its high places. Those bitter controversies, which have divided us and absorbed all others, have been waged for the elevation of men belonging to other members of the confederacy, whom most of us have never seen, and who have been known here only by a general reputation of their patriotic services. These have been so magnified and exaggerated by zealous partizans, that we have been taught almost from our infancy to look abroad for all the higher exhibitions of human excellence, and of course to depreciate, if not to proscribe, our own brethren. It is a melancholy truth, which all who hear me will attest, that such is the deficiency of state pride among us, that we not only neglect our own affairs to take care of those of the nation, and undervalue our own citizens in comparison with those of the other states; but that we are too ready, under the impulses of party passion, to offer up as victims to be sacrificed, the most pure, the most useful, and patriotic sons of the state, upon a mere difference of opinion on an abstract question of general politics, or as to the character and qualifications of a favorite candidate for the presidency. Believing that these resolutions have sprung from a diseased state of the body politic, and that their entertainment here would tend to aggravate it, I deprecated their appearance. It is too late, however, to make this unavailing regret. We are now "afloat upon a full sea," and I must take the current as it serves.

The questions involved in the resolutions are chiefly questions of constitutional law. Before I proceed to their discussion, permit me to notice one or two remarks of the gentleman from Edgecombe (Mr. Potts) by whom they were introduced. That gentleman, towards the close of his address, unfurled the banner of party, and called on all those who had voted with him in the late senatorial election, to stand by him in support of the resolutions. Appeals such as this, upon questions like these, are not only unfair in argument, but highly unfavorable to correct conclusions. Having sworn to support the constitution, we must do it at the peril of our oaths, and are not at liberty to give to it any interpretation which may happen to accord with the designs or prescriptions of the party which claims it as its property. The same gentleman informed us with an air of triumph, that New York, on which he pronounced a high panegyric, and New Jersey also, had condemned the decision of the Senate of the United States, and expressed his confident belief that North Carolina would follow their lead. Sir, it is a rule of order in the Parliament of Great Britain, that neither the opinion of the King nor of the other house, shall be alluded to in the debates of either the Lords or Commons. It is also provided in all the legislative assemblies of this country, so far as my knowledge extends, that the proceedings of one house of the legislature shall not be noticed in the discussions of the other. This salutary regulation of the wisdom of our ancestors, designed to secure deliberative assemblies from any other influences than those of patriotism, justice and truth, must cease to be of any avail here, if we are to be swayed in our action by information such as this. Sir, there was a time when North Carolina could act for herself. When the men of that classic land (Mecklenburg) from which you came, met together to deliberate on the independence of America, did they wait to ascertain what had been done, or was about to be done, elsewhere? or did they only inquire what it became freemen to do in such a crisis? They took counsel from their own strong heads and their own stout hearts. Though the whole continent was uttering professions and making overtures for reconciliation; tho' New York (whose example is now presented for imitation) tamely kept her allegiance, was exempted from the restraining acts of Parliament, and enjoyed all the privileges of a free port; they resolved that the cause of their suffering brethren at Boston was the cause of the whole country, and that the injuries which they had endured demanded an immediate severance of the empire. When again, in the Provincial Congress at Halifax, in April, 1776, our delegates in the Continental Congress were instructed to vote for absolute and immediate independence, even before Massachusetts and Virginia had ventured to that desperate extremity, the spirit of the primary assemblies was embodied in the representative council, and our illustrious ancestors gave proof to the world that they were quite as well qualified to *lead* as to *follow*. But we petty men, in these degenerate days, to aid us in our determination, must needs be told of the "actings and doings" of other states, and calculate the chances of being in a majority. Sir, the matter before us rises in high pre-eminence above mere temporary, party considerations. It is not a petty controversy, only for the vacation of a place to be filled by some of ourselves, or some of our friends, or to influence the result of the next Presidential election. The decision which we are about to pronounce, is not only seriously to affect an able and an honorable man, who is not here to be heard in his defence; but its correctness, under the lights which we possess, deeply concerns our consciences, and may, in future, vitally affect our liberties.

The instruction proposed to be given is, that our Senator shall vote to expunge from the journals of the Senate, a resolution of the last session of Congress, in which it was declared that the President in certain executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, had assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the constitution and laws, but in derogation of both. These resolutions, then, assume that that of the Senate was false, and in substance affirm that the conduct of the President in the transactions referred to, was authorised by the constitution and laws, and was in derogation of neither. It therefore becomes important to ascertain what had the President of the United States done? what were those executive proceedings in relation to the revenue, complained of in the resolution of the Senate? The facts may be briefly stated. Congress, by an act of the year 1816, had directed the public revenue when collected to be paid into the Treasury of the United States. The Bank, created by the same statute, not only [illegible] revenue safely, but to transmit it to [illegible] where it might be wanted for the disbursements of the government, and over and above to pay one million and a half of dollars to the public for the privilege of keeping and using their funds from the time of collection until the time of disbursement; and this disposition of the public monies, by depositing them in the Bank, was to continue as long as the charter lasted, unless "the Secretary of the Treasury should at any time otherwise order and direct;" in which event his reasons were to be certified to Congress on the first opportunity. The arrangements provided by this act soon took effect, and for more than 16 years the public treasure was administered by these means. In the autumn of 1833, the President of the United States, of his own mere motion, suspended the payment of the public monies into the Bank of the United States, removed that portion which it already held to the custody of other banks chartered by the different states, and employed an agent to inspect and superintend the newly selected banks, at a salary to be paid by them as one of the equivalents for the boon of using the public money. I say the President did these acts. It is true the orders for their immediate execution are all signed by a Secretary of the Treasury; but his predecessor had been displaced for refusing to do them, and he was brought into office for that purpose alone, and was the mere instrument of the President's will. To leave no doubt on this subject, I quote the words of the President himself, in which he avows the removal of the depositesas his own act, and relieves all others from responsibility. In his manifesto to read to his cabinet on the 18th of September, 1833, after enumerating the offences of the Bank, "the President again repeats that he begs his cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press, and the purity of the elective franchise, &c.; and proceeds "to name the first of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the state banks can be made."

Now, by the oaths which we have taken in regard to the constitution, were these acts of the President authorized by the constitution and laws? Those who support these resolutions maintain that they were. I deny it. All here will concede, that the government of the United States is a government of limited powers—that neither all its departments together, nor any one of them singly, possess any authorities or powers but such as are given expressly or arise from a reasonable implication. Is the power of the President to remove the public revenue derived from the constitution? If it be, I have a right to demand of those who affirm it, what clause of the constitution, either by strict or loose construction, confers such a power? It surely is no where expressed; from what can it be inferred? The gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Daniel,) has pointed us to three provisions of the constitution. 1st. that which vests the executive power in the President; 2d. that which imposes on him the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed; 3d. that one (merely implied) which allows him to remove incumbents from office. A power which claims so many parents, can hardly be legitimate to any of them; and he will scarcely ask to be called a strict interpreter, who can deduce it from any or all of these provisions. I shall speak of the last of them first, as it was by its exercise that the removal of the *public monies* was accomplished. And here it may be premised, that it is somewhat remarkable, that whilst the constitution was under consideration previously to its adoption, the power "to displace officers" as well as to appoint them, was represented as belonging to the President and Senate, (*Federalist No. 77.*) and yet that the first Congress conceded it to the President alone. This construction has been acquiesced in ever since, and it is not necessary for the purposes of this argument that I should deny its truth. Like all the other powers of the government, however, it is a trust power, and can be legally exercised only with reference to the purposes for which it was granted. I speak of *power* in contra-distinction to *right*. By a dubious implication, the President has power to remove from office. This power is not given expressly, and is implied from the duties imposed on that officer. If for the performance of any of these duties, the removal of an inferior officer becomes necessary, it may be legally made; but if not so rendered necessary, it cannot be made without a violation of constitutional duty. So that, though the President has power to remove from office *ad libitum*, he has no right to do so, except in the instance before stated. The fact that there is no authority provided to control him in the exercise of his official power, does not license him to use them capriciously or wickedly. As he would grossly violate his duty by the appointment of a fool or a knave to a responsible trust, so he would be equally delinquent in dismissing a public servant except for unfaithfulness or incompetency. A giant has power to take the life of a man—a trustee has power to convey away the legal estate and defeat the intention of those who confided in him—a jury has power to return a verdict against law and evidence; yet to enforce these, would be flagrant violations of their respective duties. When, therefore, the power of displacing subordinate officers is admitted to the President, the right to employ it, save only with the qualifications before stated, is by no means conceded. But the power of displacing officers, is not a substantive power to which others are incident, but is itself merely incidental to the authority confer-

red on the President in order to enable him to discharge the duties of his station. It draws after it no other powers, and cannot therefore, in the matter under consideration, give to the President any control over the revenue of the government. Nor can the power to remove from office be construed into a power to control the officer in the performance of his duties. All officers of the United States, below those of President and Vice President, are created, and have their duties prescribed by the laws of Congress; and although liable to removal by the President, are servants of Congress in the performance of these duties. If a specific act be required of an inferior officer, his superior cannot execute it, nor can the latter usurp what has been entrusted to the discretion of the former. Neither the constitution nor laws will justify the exercise of a legal power for the accomplishment of an illegal end. The President cannot, therefore, legitimately employ the power of displacing from office to compel an officer to violate the law.

We have seen in the act of Congress before recited, that the public monies were to be deposited in the Bank of the United States, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should, at any time, otherwise order and direct. This power of suspending the payments in Bank, is in the nature of a judicial discretion, which is incapable of being delegated either to a superior or inferior. To justify a removal of the Secretary from office for failing to order the monies to be placed elsewhere, is to give to the President, through the purely incidental right of displacing, a power not merely to suspend all law, but to dictate the action of government in every instance. My honourable friend from Bertie, (Mr. Outlaw,) illustrated this, by stating the case of an individual who had obtained a judgment in one of the Courts of the United States, and has sued out execution. The President informs the Marshal that he shall not do execution; the Marshal remonstrates that he is bound by heavy penalties to perform the command of the Court; the President declares that it shall not be done; the Marshal proceeds in his duty, and is removed forthwith. All our civil laws are made to operate upon the insubordinate and delinquent, through the judgment of the Courts, yet the President, by this construction of his authorities, is invested with a right of pardon to all debtors and trespassers—yea more, a power to prevent the enforcement of any law, no matter how long established, and to compel the officers of government, under pretence of executing laws, to perform his arbitrary will. Allow me to add another example by way of illustration: The territorial Judges of the United States hold their offices for four years, and, I believe, are subject to removal by the President. Suppose that by statute, a criminal offence, counterfeiting the coin for instance, is punishable by fine or imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the Court—that an offender has been convicted under this act, and the judgment is about to be rendered—the President informs the Judge, that the culprit must be cut off; the Judge believing that the case is not of high aggravation, certifies his opinion to that effect, and is about to punish by fine; the President dismisses him instantly and selects frum the herd of minions, who throng the gates of power and patronage every where, an assassin who will do the deed of death. Let me not be misunderstood to impute such a disposition to the present incumbent of the presidential office; but to such a tremendous extremity is it found necessary to extend his constitutional powers, to vindicate his "proceedings in relation to the public revenue." Again, if the act of Congress before mentioned, instead of allowing the Secretary to countermand the payment of the revenues into Bank, had directed them to be deposited there absolutely, the President's power of removing him would have existed in as full force then, as it does under the present provisions of the act, yet none will be found hardy enough to assert, that in that event the President could have been excused in turning out the Secretary for refusing to issue such an order at his command. The right to remove from office surely cannot be interpreted into a power of arresting all laws, and substituting the President's will as the rule of conduct for all officers. Nor can he derive any power over the public treasure from his duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." In this province of his office he acts merely as the servant of the Congress which made those laws, and must obey the rules which they have prescribed. The law had directed, as we have before seen, that the public money should be kept in the Bank, unless the Secretary should deem a different place expedient. That law was undergoing execution in the regular course pursued for fifteen years; no complaint was made from any quarter that the money was unsafe, that the Bank had failed in its duties in paying it wherever and whenever required, nor that the Secretary was not executing the intention of Congress to its very letter. Such was the state of things when the President interposed, and suspended the execution of the law relative to the custody of the public funds, and loaned them to other banks. To me it is passing strange, that from the duty of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed, the President should be supposed to be clothed with power to prevent their execution altogether.

It remains to inquire, whether this power can be derived from the clause which vests in the President "the executive power." This deserves to be particularly considered, as it has been not only insisted on here, but is the chief ground relied upon in support of the claim, in the protest to the Senate. These words are found in the beginning of the second article of the constitution, and so far form conferring the power in question, really confer no power at all. They are a mere label on the door of the Presidential office, the duties and powers of which are in no manner described by it, but are left to be defined in that and the remaining sections of the same article. They mean no more than the phrase "there shall be a President of the United States." His power and responsibilities are to be looked for in the other parts of that instrument. If it be true that by these vague terms he is clothed with all powers which can possibly be denominated executive, then it was highly improper to have allowed him any share in legislation. And yet no act or resolution of congress can be passed in the first instance without his assent. The first article of the constitution as expressly gives all legislative powers to congress, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, as the second confers the executive on the President; but it never was conceived that by this they were authorized to legislate without his assent. This broad interpretation of general words would even exclude the Senate from any share in the conclusion of treaties with foreign powers, and in the appointment of officers, both of which are admitted to be executive powers, and are expressly granted. The constitution of the United States not only consists of various articles, relating to different subjects; but of numerous sections in relation to the same subject matter. And as the whole constitution is to be looked to in determining the powers of that government in all its departments combined, so all that relates to any particular department must be reviewed in determining its limits. The President's powers we have already seen, are in part legislative; those of the Senate are in part executive; and under a written constitution which defines the spheres of each of the governing powers by its own positive injunctions, we are not allowed to give to the executive department a power because in our speculations on the subject we deem it to be executive.

But why should I labor to prove that the words last quoted convey to the President no power over the public monies, whilst the affirmative of the proposition is with the other side? or whilst, by express terms, all such powers are given to congress? This is clear, not merely from their power "to lay and collect taxes," "to pay the debts of the United States," "to borrow money," "to coin money," &c. but they have also "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or *other property* belonging to the United States." No people ever better understood the maxim that "money is power" than the Anglo-American race, or more fully knew the dangers to be apprehended to liberty, from entrusting the public purse, either for the purpose of collection, custody or expenditure, to any other than the immediate representatives of the people. By means of this important power, their European ancestors had, in a series of ages, extorted from the grasp of executive usurpation the native liberties of man, and bequeathed them to them as a glorious heritage. Yet with the light of all this experience, and with the positive declarations of the constitution staring them in the face, there are those who insist on the syllogism, "the executive power is in the President; the public money is an [illegible] —therefore the custody of the money belongs to the President." Nay, sir, the President himself has proceeded to enter a protest, in which he says that the custody of the public money has always been considered an appropriate function of the executive department, in this and all other governments, it is declared, that "public money is but a species of public property. It cannot be raised by taxation or customs, nor brought into the treasury in any other way except by law, but wherever, or however obtained, its custody always has been, and always must be, unless the constitution be changed, entrusted to the executive department. No officer can be created by Congress for the purpose of taking charge of it whose appointment would not at once devolve on the President, and who would not be responsible to him for the faithful performance of his duties. * * * Were the Congress to assume with or without a legislative act, the power of appointing officers independently of the President, to take charge and custody of the public property contained in the military and naval arsenals, magazines and storehouses, it is believed that such an act would be regarded as a palpable usurpation of executive power, subversive of the form as well as the fundamental principles of our government. But where is the difference in principle, whether the public property be in the form of arms, munitions of war and supplies, or gold and silver, or bank notes. None can be perceived—none is believed to exist. Congress cannot, therefore, take out of the hands of the executive department the custody of the public property or money, without an assumption of executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution." Sir, if these things be true, the awful prediction of Patrick Henry has been fulfilled, and your President—your Republican President, is "but a monarch in disguise." In disguise, did I say; the diadem and the purple are only wanting to constitute all the attributes of royalty. What bold usurpation is there in the assertion "that Congress cannot take out of the hands of the executive department the custody of the public property, or money, without an assumption of executive power, and a subversion of the first principles of the constitution!" Where were the eyes of the writer of that protest, that he failed to see the provisions of the constitution before stated? That not only is no power over the public funds given to the President, but that to Congress is expressly granted every thing relating to the money as well as the "power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations, respecting the territory and other [illegible] belonging to the United States." Is any one doubt for a moment, that Congress may dispense altogether with the treasury department as a branch of the executive, and direct the public money to be kept in a strong box under the seal of the speaker of the House of Representatives, and that drafts may be made on it only by his warrant? or that they may direct the revenues collected in each state to be paid to the Governor thereof, to be by him kept until disbursed by acts of Congress? These officers surely could not be removed by the President's executive power, in any way contended by him. Sir, the constitution of the United States places on the shoulders of the President no such Atlantean weight—it exacts from him no such responsibility—it confers upon him no such power. The executive department in every government of laws, is merely ministerial to the legislative, and is but the executor of its will. This is particularly observable in the constitution of the United States, which by its first article, vests "*all* legislative powers herein granted in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives"—the second article declares that "the executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States." The question arises, what executive power? Why clearly, upon the supposition that this clause grants any power, only that which is necessary to the due execution of the legislative powers before granted. Until laws are enacted, there are none to be executed; and although our President has a share of legislative power, as we have before seen, he has no executive powers properly so called which are not dependent on the legislature for their exercise. He is commander in chief of the army and navy, but until the legislature has passed the laws creating these, he holds but "a barren sceptre in his gripe." He may make treaties with the concurrence of two thirds of the Senate, and with their consent also, appoint ambassadors, ministers, consuls, judges and others; but all these powers require a previous action of the legislature to enable him to fulfil them. Courts, whether supreme or inferior, must be regulated by law, before judges are appointed. The offices, other than those connected with our foreign relations, must be first created by act of Congress, before the President can appoint the officers. And an appropriation of money for their salaries, and the expense of treaties, will always be needed, before officers of the latter class can be brought [illegible] to deposite or remove; not even a salary of a single dollar to purchase his food or habitation. Such are the humble powers of the President of the United States, independent of, and prior to, the action of Congress. To such they may be again reduced, whenever it shall suit the good pleasure of the Legislature. Against such a reduction, the President can protect himself by no executive power, but only by his legislative negative. Among the axioms of freedom which our fathers incorporated into our bill of rights, it is declared "that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty;" and never has its truth or necessity been more clearly demonstrated, than by the alarming pretensions of executive power now set up for the first time. Accustomed as we are, almost at the end of a half century from the beginning of the government, to view the President of the United States, exercising the authorities and dispensing the patronage derived in consequence of more than a thousand statutes, we are apt to overlook the relation of the executive to the other departments of the government, and to mistake the derivative for an original power. Hence we hear in the protest to the Senate, of "original executive power," "left unchecked by the constitution." And of analogies drawn from the powers of "the head of the executive department," "in the government from which many of the fundamental principles of our system are derived." Sir, the constitution, as I stated in the beginning, conferred only specific powers on the President, as well as on the whole federal government, and did not "check" powers before possessed. He deduces from it his whole official existence, and I protest against his derivation of any power from a reference to the prerogatives of the King of Great Britain. We have been also told in this debate, by the gentleman who presented these resolutions, in the excess of admiration for the executive, in disparagement of the legislative department of government, that the latter had been always addicted to usurpation, and the Senate of Rome was cited as an example. I thank God that the liberties of my country are fixed on a basis more secure than those of any nation either of ancient or modern Europe. But for the sake of "setting history right," I would say a word in vindication of the law-givers of other times. The Romans did not cease to be free, until the people had become thoroughly corrupted by their system of plundering the world and living on the spoils. From the influences of venality and corruption in the latter days of the republic, no class was entirely exempt; but unless my recollection be untrue, the last flickering flame of Roman liberty expired in the Senate house. And even after all hope was lost on the fatal field of Pharsalia, and the darkness of military despotism had spread over the land, a lightning flash of the fire of freedom gleamed from the dagger of a patriot senator. Those sturdy Barons who established *Magna Charta*, the Hampdens, the Sidneys, and Russels, who contributed so much to wrest absolute power from the hands of the King, and secure popular rights, the Parliament of 1688, and the American Colonial Legislatures, are surely exceptions to the general denunciation of the gentleman; unless indeed it be usurpation in the representatives of the people to deny the slavish doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience to the divine right of Kings. Our predecessors too, in these halls, deserve no such imputation, since in the lapse of more than half a century, they have not enacted more than half a dozen statutes which the judiciary has declared to be beyond the limits of their powers.

(To be concluded in our next.)

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, January 30.

We have given to day, to the exclusion of much other matter, a portion of the very able speech of Mr. Graham, our town representative, delivered in the House of Commons on the resolutions of instruction to Mr. Mangum. It has been spoken of as the most able speech delivered in the legislature during its late session, for its eloquence and the soundness of its reasoning; and we should not feel justified in withholding from our readers the light which it sheds upon a very important question.

The very interesting report of Mr. Clay, as chairman of the committee of foreign relations in the Senate, is too long for insertion entire in our limited columns; but our readers will find in another portion of our paper [illegible] of the *Nat. Intel.*

[illegible] Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, has been nominated by the House of Representatives of Alabama, by a vote of 55 to [illegible] a suitable candidate for President of the United States.

[illegible] telegraph relates the [illegible] accident as having occurred [illegible] on the 21st inst.

A bill [illegible] of Captain Hendricks of New [illegible] coming up for consideration, Mr. Benton arose and said, that in reference to this bill he was deeply affected at the melancholly information he had just received and which he would communicate to the Senate; it was that the unhappy gentleman whom this bill regarded, overcome by despair, and fearing that his claim would not be allowed, had last night put an end to his existence by cutting his throat! (A strong sensation was produced in the Senate by this statement, a feeling of horror ran through the House.) Mr. king, Mr. Porter, Mr. Hendricks, concurred in bearing testimony to the justice of his claims and to his meritorious services, and confirmed the information given by Mr. Benton, that, in the sickness of heart produced by *hope deferred*, the unfortunate gentleman had committed suicide.

On motion of Mr. Shepley, the Senate adjourned.

DIED,

At Chapel Hill, on Wednesday morning last, the Rev. JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D. President of the University of North Carolina.

Weekly Almanac.

JANUARY.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Friday,	6 53	5 7	
31 Saturday,	6 52	5 8	
FEBRUARY.	6 52	5 8	
2 Monday,	6 51	5 9	
3 Tuesday,	6 50	5 10	
4 Wednesday	6 49	5 11	
5 Thursday,	6 48	5 12	

MOON'S PHASES. First, 5 d. 2 h. 18 m. aft'n. Full, 13 5 42 morn. Last, 19 11 4 aft'n. New, 27 7 10 morn.

GENUINE
DRUGS & MEDICINES.

THE subscriber has recently opened at Mr. Yarbo[illegible] and on the Public Square, an ex[illegible]ent of genuine DRUGS and [illegible]hich they invite the attenti[illegible] and the public generally. Al[illegible]
Paints, D[illegible]ils, Varnishes, Spirits Tur[illegible]pe, Perfumery, Carbo[illegible]derine [illegible], &c. &c.
in short, a[illegible]rticle in their line; all of which t[illegible] at low prices for cash.

They expect [illegible] a SODA FOUNTAIN in operation in the course of the approaching spring, and to be prepared to furnish to their friends and customers pure Soda or Seltzer Water, well known as a very salubrious and refreshing beverage in warm weather

SEABROOK & DORSEY.

N. B. Medical prescriptions and compounds carefully prepared, on application, whether by day or night.

January 29. 6eow—57

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on Monday the 16th day of next month (February,) will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of James Lewis, deceased, in Granville county, on Island Creek, between

10 & 20 likely Negroes,

assorted as common in families,
a nice Pleasure Carriage and Harness; a Riding Gig and Harness; Stock of all kinds that are common; Household and Kitchen FURNITURE;
salted PORK;
Corn, Fodder, Oats, Wheat,
Plantation Utensils,
and other things too tedious to mention. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums of five dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is changed.

BY THE LEGATEES.

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold.

January 22. 57—3w

ORANGE COUNTY,
November Term, 1834.

ORDERED, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the office of REGISTER for this county is vacant, and that a majority of the Justices of the Peace for said county are requested to attend at the next Court, for the purpose of electing a Register to fill said office.

J. TAYLOR, *Clerk.*

January 22. 56—5w

Will be Sold,

ON Saturday the 7th day of February next, at the house of Mr. Dennis Heartt, in the town of Hillsborough,

A Bureau, Bedstead, Looking-Glass, Side-Saddle, and other furniture,

the property of the late George M. Johnston deceased. A credit of six months will be given.

CH. W. JOHNSTON, *A*[illegible]

January 20.

New Blacksmith S[illegible]

THE subscriber respectfully[illegible] lic that he has [illegible] in the tow[illegible] where he [illegible] male [illegible]

[illegible] of their [illegible] are low, and for terms [illegible] cents in cash, or 4½ in [illegible]els of Coal.

JOHN RIDER.

[illegible] 55—

Town Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an act of assembly passed in the year 1830, will be offered for sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 30th January inst., on a credit of twelve months, one LOT OF LAND No. —, containing about four acres, lying immediately on the river in the extreme south west corner of the Town. Also one other LOT, containing one acre, No. —, lying on the south east corner of King and Occoneecha streets. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.

By order of the Commissioners,

THOS. CLANCY, *Clerk.*

January 3 54—

Land and Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell his Plantation and Mill on New Hope, five and a half miles from Hillsborough and nine and a half from Chapel Hill, containing one hundred and seventy-four acres of land, the half of which is cleared, has on it an Overshot Mill, in good order, having lately been rebuilt; and a Dwelling House, with necessary out houses, three acres of first rate watered meadow, and an apple orchard. There is no farm in this section of the [illegible] contains equal advantages. I will sell a bargain, as I am determined to remove to the west. Those wishing to purchase can view the premises, when the terms will be made known.

JOHN BROWN.

January 8, 54—tf

FOR SALE,

IN the town of Hillsborough, on North Maine Street,

Lots Nos. 182 & 183,

on which are a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, and a convenient little Office. As this situation is in a high and healthy part of the town, and contiguous to the Male Academy, it is well suited to a private family or those who might wish to keep a boarding house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Raleigh, or to Allen Parks in Hillsborough.

E. LEWELLING.

January 15. 54—2meow

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The mind, the mind, that living thing,
All knowing, yet unknown,
A brilliant yet undying flame,
Lit at the Eternal throne;
Freely it roves through earth and air,
Wafted on tirel[illegible]
Bounded by nou[illegible]lone,
Its own imag[illegible]
Without it man[illegible]rk,
O'er the dark o[illegible]
Tossed on each hea[illegible]'s breast,
By every temp[illegible]
Through this we [illegible]eep,
The starry worlds on
We tear the jewels fr[illegible]
The lightnings fro[illegible]
When o'er the trackless waves of time,
In solitude we roam,
This is the Pilot we entrust
To guide us to our home.
It floats on Zephyr's balmy sigh,
And breathes on beauty's form;
It gleams on every sunlit cloud,
And thunders in the storm.
Where Fame's proud temple shines afar,
O'er Science' rugged steep,
It points the way o'er rocks and shoals,
Like loadstone on the deep.
And when the storms of life are o'er,
And we its scenes shall fly,
'Twill live forever,
And will gleam, a star amid eternity.

Passyunk Jan 3 1835. J. H. L.

From Abbott's Religious Magazine.

The Fools' Pence; or Transmutation.

Though *Transmutation* is a long word, and to some readers may seem a hard word, I have chosen it because it exactly expresses my meaning; and when the meaning of the word is given in a few words of good, old, common English, it will soon appear to have little or no difficulty about it. Transmutation means the change of a thing into another nature or substance. If silver could be converted or turned into gold, or iron into copper, the change would be called, as the famous Bacon has said, "for distinction's sake, Transmutation."

The laboring man gives his honest, hard labor, in exchange for his employer's money. This is an equitable or fair exchange, in which each receives benefit. Now these earnings of the laboring man are his own; that is agreed upon. The next consideration is, What is to be done with these earnings? Let us suppose a man to earn ten, twelve, or thirteen shillings a week, and to have a wife and three children. He brings his money to his wife, who lays it out to the best advan[illegible]ge, adding to it any little sum scraped [illegible] herself and her children, during [illegible]ek. With this sum, nay with a [illegible]um, if the wife is a good mana[illegible] has been kept from the door. [illegible]ose twelve shillings and ten[illegible]eek's wages are made to [illegible] of transmutation, and [illegible]ought to the wife[illegible] mily—(I [illegible] brought home by [illegible] thirteen shillings [illegible] a sum to be brought ho[illegible] amount of the week's [illegible] whom, I ask, should the [illegible] upon those who manage p[illegible] upon the father of the family?

And now for a few more words [illegible] Transmutation. Have you ever seen [illegible] London gin shop? There is, perhaps, no statelier shop in the magnificent chief city of England. No expense seems to be spared in the building and furnishing of a gin-shop.

Not many years ago, a gin-shop was a mean looking, and by no means a spacious place, with a few small bottles, not bigger than a doctor's largest vial, in the dusty window. However poor many of the working classes may be, it seems to be their pleasure to squander their little remaining money upon a number of these places, as if they were determined that the persons whom they employ to sell them poison, should dwell in the midst of luxury and splendor. I do not mean to say that we have a right to throw all the blame upon the master or the mistress of a gin-shop. For my part, I should not like to keep one, and be obliged to get rich upon the money of the infatuated creatures who will ruin both soul and body in gin drinking; but, at the same time, the master of the gin shop may say, "I don't force the people to drink; they will have gin, and if I do not sell it to them, somebody else will." The story of 'The Fool's Pence' which follows, is worth attending to.

A little mean-looking man sat talking to Mrs. Crowder, the mistress of the Punch-bowl: 'Why, Mrs. Crowder,' said he, 'I should hardly know you again!—Really I must say you have things in the first style. What an elegant paper! what noble chairs! what a pair of fire screens! all so bright and so fresh! and yourself so well, and looking so well!'

Mrs. Crowder had dropped languidly into an arm chair, and sat sighing and smiling with affection, not turning a deaf ear to her visitor, but taking in, with her eyes, a full view of what passed in the shop, having drawn aside the curtain of rose coloured silk, which sometimes covered the window in the wall between the shop and the parlor.

'Why, you see, Mr. Berriman,' she replied, 'our business is a thriving one, and we don't love to neglect it, for one must work hard for an honest livelihood; and then you see, my two girls, Letitia and Lucy, were about to leave their boarding school; so Mr. Crowder and I wished to make the old place as genteel and fashionable as we could; and what with new stone copings to the windows, and new French window frames to the first floor, and a little paint, and a little papering, Mr. Berriman, we begin to look tolerable. I must say, Mr. Crowder too has laid out a deal of money in fitting up the shop, and in filling his cellars.'

'Well, ma'am,' continued Mr. Berriman, 'I don't know where you find the needful for all these improvements. For my part, I can only say, our trade seems quite at a stand still. There's my wife always begging for money to pay for this or that little necessary article, but I part from every penny with a pang. Dear Mrs. Crowder, how do you manage?'

Mrs. Crowder simpered; and raising her eyes, and looking with a glance of smiling contempt towards the crowd of customers in the shop; 'The fools' pence, 'tis the FOOLS' PENCE, that does it for us,' she said.

Perhaps it was owing to the door being just then opened, and left ajar by Miss Lucy, who had been serving in the bar, that the words of Mrs. Crowder were heard by a man named George Manly, who stood at the upper end of the counter. He turned his eyes upon the customers who were standing near him, and saw pale sunken cheeks, inflamed eyes and ragged garments. He turned them upon the stately apartment in which they were assembled; he saw that it had been fitted up at no trifling cost; he stared through the partly open doorway into the parlor, and saw looking-glasses, and pictures, and gilding, and fine furniture, and a rich carpet, and Miss Lucy in a silk gown sitting down to her piano forte; and he thought within himself: How strange it is! by what a curious process it is, that all this wretchedness on my left had is made to turn into all this rich finery on my right.

'Well sir, and what's for you?'

These words were spoken in the same shrill voice which had made the 'fools' pence' ring in his ears.

George Manly was still deep in thought, and with the end of his rule, (for he was a carpenter,) he had been making a calculation, drawing the figures in the little puddles of gin upon the counter. He looked up, and saw [illegible]rs. Crowder herself, as gay as her daughters, with a cap and colored ribbands flying off her head, and a pair of gold ear-rings, almost touching her plump shoulders. 'A pint of ale, ma'am, is what I am waiting for to-night,' (no more spirits, he thought within himself, will I touch;) and then, as he put down the money for the ale, he looked her calmly in the face, and said, 'There are the fools' pence, and the last fools' pence I intend to pay down for many a long day.'

George Manly hastened home. His wife and his two little girls were sitting at work. They were thin and pale, really for want of food. The room looked [illegible]y cheerless, and their fire was so small [illegible]s scarcely felt; yet the [illegible] been [illegible] one al[illegible] party; then [illegible] large arm chair, [illegible] ing, he said;

'Well, children, a'n't you [illegible] me? May not these busy little [illegible] stop a moment, just while you jump up, and throw your arms abo[illegible]rother's neck and kiss him?'

'O yes, we have time [illegible]aid one of the girls, [illegible]p to kiss their fath[illegible] time to lose dear fa[illegible], press[illegible] ing [illegible] cheek to his [illegible]g in a kind [illegible] waxing whis[illegible]s ear, 'for [illegible] these shirts are the [illegible]e dozen we have been making for Mr. Farley in [illegible]corn market.' 'And as no work can be done to-morrow,' added Bessy, gravely, who stood with her small hand in her father's, 'we are all working as hard as we can, for mother has promised to take them home on Monday afternoon.'

'Either your eyes are very weak to-night, dear wife,' said George, 'or you have been crying. I'm afraid you work too hard by candle-light.'

Susan smiled and said, 'Working does not hurt my eyes,' and as she spoke she turned her head and beckoned with her finger to her little boy.

'Why, John, what's this that I see?' said his father—'What, you, in the corner! Come out, as mother beckons for you—but come and tell me what you have been doing.'

'Nay, never mind it, dear husband, John will be very good, I hope, and we had better say no more about what is past.'

'Yes, but I must know,' said he, drawing John close to him. 'Come, tell me what has been the matter.'

John was a plain spoken boy, and had a straight forward way of speaking the truth. He came up to his father, and looked him full in the face, and said, 'The baker came for his money to-night, and would not leave the loaves without mother paid for them, and though he was cross and rough to mother, he said it was not her fault, and that he was sure you had been drinking away all the money; and when he was gone mother cried over her work, but she did not say any thing. I did not know she was crying till I saw her tears fall, drop, on her hands; and then I said bad words, and mother sent me to stand in the corner.'

'And now, John, you may bring me some coals,' said Susan, 'there's a fine lump in the coal-box.'

'But first tell me what your bad words were, John,' said his father; 'not swearing, I hope?'

'No,' said John, coloring, but speaking as bluntly as before, 'I said that you were a bad man! I said, bad father.'

'And they were bad words, I am sure,' said Susa[illegible]almly; 'but you are forgiven, [illegible] may get me the coals.'

G[illegible]d at the face of his wife, [illegible] the tender gaze of her [illegible]turned to him, he felt the [illegible]his own. He rose up, and [illegible] money into his wife's hands, 'There are my week's wages, de[illegible]e, come, come, hold out both hands, for you have not got all yet.—Well, now you have every farthing, except a few pence, and they were fools' pence, that I paid for a glass of ale to-night. Keep the whole, and lay it out to the best advantage, as you always do. I hope this will be a beginning of better doings on my part, and happier days on yours; and now put on your bonnet, and I'll walk with you to pay the baker, and buy a bushel or two of coals, or anything else you may be in want of; and when we come back I'll read a chapter of the Bible to you and the girls, while you get on with the needle-work.'

Susan went up stairs to put on her bonnet and shawl, and she remained a little longer, to kneel down on the spot where she had often knelt almost heart broken in prayer—prayer that her heavenly Father would turn her husband's heart first no his Saviour, and then to his wife and children, and that, in the mean time, he would give her patience. She knelt down this time to pour out her heart in thanksgiving and praise. The pleasant tones of her husband's voice called her from her knees.

George Manly told his wife that evening, after the children were gone to bed, that when he saw what the pence of the poor could do towards keeping up a fine house, and dressing out the landlord's wife and daughters, and when he thought of his own hard-working uncomplaining Susan, and his children in want, and almost in rags, while he was sitting drinking and drinking, night after night, more like a beast than a man, destroying his own manly strength, and the fine health God had given him, he was so struck with sorrow and shame that he seemed to come to himself at last. He made his determination from that hour; and as he made it not in the confidence of his own strength, but in humble and watchful dependence upon him from whom 'all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed,' the resolution that he made, he kept.

It was more than a year after Mrs. Crowder of the Punch-bowl, had first missed a regular customer from her house, and had forgotten to express her [illegible]nder as to what could have become of [illegible]ly

[illegible] to [illegible] by Mi[illegible]y. 'You [illegible] run, for our shoes are so tight. [illegible]hen turn into one of these houses, dears,' said the mother, who was bustling forward as fast as she could. 'No, indeed,' replied the other daughter, who found time to curl her lip with disdain notwithstanding her haste and her distress, 'I'll not set a foot into such filthy hovels.' 'Well, dears, here is a comfortable tidy place,' cried the mother at length, as they hastened forward; 'here I'll enter, nor will I stir till the rain is over; come in, girls, come in.' The rain was now coming down in torrents, and the two young ladies gladly followed their mother's example, and entered the neat and cleanly dwelling. Their long hair hung dangling about their ears, their crape bonnets had been screened in vain by their fringed parasols, and the skirts of their silk gowns were draggled with mud. They all three began to stamp upon the floor of the room into which they had entered with very little ceremony; but the good-natured mistress of the house felt more for their disaster than for her floor, and came forward at once to console and assist them. She brought forth clean clothes from the dresser drawer, and she and her two daughters set to work to wipe off, with quick and delicate care, the rain-drops and mud-splashes from the silken dresses of the three fine ladies. The crape hats and the parasols were carefully dried at a safe distance from the fire, and a comb was offered to arrange the uncurled hair, such a white and delicately clean comb as may seldom be seen upon a poor woman's toilet. When all had been done that could be done, and, as Miss Lucy said, 'they began to look themselves again,' Mrs. Crowder, who was lolling back at her ease in a large and comfortable arm chair, and amusing herself by taking a good stare at every thing and every one in the room, suddenly started forward and cried out, addressing herself to the master of the house, upon whose bible and at whose face she had been last fixing her stare, 'Why, my good man, we are old friends. I know your face I'm certain; still there is some change in you, though I can't exactly say what it is.' 'I used to be in ragged clothes, and out of health,' said George Manly, smiling, as he looked up from his Bible—'I am now, blessed be God for it, comfortably clad, and in excellent health.' 'But how is it,' said Mrs. Crowder, 'that we never catch a sight of you now?' 'Madam,' said he, 'I'm sure I wish well to you and all people; nay, I have reason to thank you, for words of yours were the first means of opening my eyes to my own foolish and sinful course. You seem to thrive, so do we. My wife and children were half naked and half starved, only this time last year. Look at them, if you please, now; for so far as sweet contented looks go, and decent raiment befitting their station, I'll match them with any man's wife and children. And now, madam, I tell you, as you told a friend of yours, one day last year, that 'tis the FOOL'S PENCE which have done all this for us. The Fool's Pence! I ought rather to say, the pence earned by honest industry, and spent in such a manner that I can ask the blessing of God upon the pence.'

When Mrs. Crowder and her daughters were gone, George Manly sat without speaking for some considerable time. He was in deep thought, and his gentle, pious wife felt that she knew on what subject he had been thinking so deeply: for when he woke up from his fit of thought, a deep sigh stole from his lips, and he brushed away the tears which had filled his eyes.

From the Ohio Times.

SUPPORT YOUR OWN PRINTERS.

Reading an article, headed "Support your Mechanics," has induced us to throw together a few remarks on the habit the people of the West have got into of patronizing foreign newspapers in preference to those of their own county and state. By foreign newspapers we mean those printed at the eastern cities, and which have obtained so large a patronage in the western country. We object to this habit for very obvious reasons; and one reason is, that it has a great tendency to prevent the prosperity and influence of the western press. If an individual is able to patronize more than one newspaper, let him first subscribe for the one printed in his own county, town, or neighborhood, and then we care not where he goes for the second. In this matter we confess that our feelings are sectional, and why should they not be? Our interests are the interests of our fellow citizens, and it becomes us then to work to each others hands. There is no better evidence of the growth, prosperity and intelligence of any country, than to see the press in a flourishing and prosperous condition among its inhabitants; and when we see a newspaper in a languishing state, appearing once in two or three weeks, its columns poorly filled, and the publisher insisting that he must have more subscribers, or calling upon his old ones to pay [illegible] we invariably look upon the people [illegible]t section, as a poor, ignorant, and [illegible]naged set, who do not know how [illegible]e their own interests. We, too, [illegible] the habit since we first be[illegible]d with newspapers, of [illegible] the town by the appearance, [illegible] outside looks, of the paper [illegible]in; for when it is well exe[illegible]pression is 'fair and clear,' [illegible]y thing arranged in order, we take it for granted that that paper has a good support, and the inhabitants of the town and county are in a prosperous condition. When this is the case, the printer goes to work with a cheerful and buoyant spirit; he uses his best endeavors to please his patrons, and improve the appearance and usefulness of his paper; and such a printer never thinks about writing for glory and printing on trust.'

In soliciting subscribers for our own paper, some individuals have said to us, 'Oh! I can get the Saturday Courier for the same price you charge for yours, and it's got more in than your paper.' We know this to be true, and sometimes thought of saying 'Go and get it,' but this might have been considered uncivil. The Saturday Courier, it is true, is a large paper, and has such a large patronage that it can be afforded for two dollars per year. A great many people in the country take that paper to the exclusion of all others, and what is it to them when they get it. Can they find any thing in it touching the affairs of their own town, city and state? Do they find the result of their elections? the proceedings of their Legislature? the progress of their improvements? and many other matters which sometimes may be of vital importance to them? No, they find none of this; but they do find all the fights, duels, quarrels, mobs, murders, accidents, and such like stuff, which take place from Maine to Georgia. We consider it *a genuine old woman's* paper, fit for those who are fond of the marvellous.

We go against the Courier too because it is an eastern paper. We want to see western literature, and western periodicals encouraged. Another thing we dislike to see, is the habit a great many western editors have got into, of publishing long advertisements for those eastern papers, and puffing them into notice. An editor who does this is certainly blind to his own interests, for he is helping to bring those papers into competition with his own. All they get in return is an exchange, and we have known this to be refused.

We presume no one will say that a newspaper is of no advantage to the town or county in which it is printed. Why then not foster and cherish them in preference to those printed at a great distance from their own? We hope the Western people will soon see the injustice they are doing an invaluable branch of the mechanic arts, by refusing their aid and support. We hope, too, to see a degree of *sectional pride and jealously* spring up among us, which will induce our people to '*support their own mechanics.*'

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

THE SEASON.

Although usually and appropriately devoted to hilarity, yet the advent of the New Year brings with it a train of emotions of varied character. "Life, says Shakespeare, is of a mingled yarn; good and ill together: our virtues would be proud, if our faults whipp'd them not; and our crimes would despair, if they were not cherish'd by our virtues."—The little, evanescent line of separation that divides the old year from the new, bears a sort of indefinable relation to that which separates time from eternity. Review of the past, and hope of the future, must act with a common impulse in both.

No period of the year is so appropriate for self examination, in all our relations—to our Maker—to ourselves—to our families—our friends and the world—as the present. If we are compelled by the just verdict of conscience, to convict ourselves of short comings in duty, we have nevertheless the satisfaction of continued life to repair our error, and should exult in the hope that the alacrity of the future may repair the errors of the past. It is the rare union of cheerfulness and solemnity; for it is an appropriate cause of rejoicing that we have reached the goal of the new year, and are spared. We may feel like stranded mariners who have gained the shore—a terra incognita indeed, but a firm foothold; or like the fortunate voyagers who have obtained the safe side of the breaking ice, of the parting year.

It is not among the consolatory reflections which attend our pilgrimage that the months, too, dwindle with our declining years. Philosophers may account for this declension—but it is not the less mortifying, on that account, to human pride and glory. Each revolving year seems shorter than that which preceded it. The life of man resembles a spiral wire descending an inverted cone or pyramid, shortening at each revolution until it terminates in a point—and when that point is reached, and as it assumes a new relation, may it pass with electric effect to the abodes of the blessed.

But although we are in a pensive mood, and that not without reason, we would nevertheless avoid clouding the sunny faces of our friends. Still, which of us can look back through the year now past, without feeling sad at the loss of relations and friends, whose eyes sparkled with delight at our last New Year's greetings! And who but must reflect that these lessons of mortality should teach us to number our own days,—without inciting us to do which, this particular mark of time would be of little use to us.

In the various uses to which they apply the hides of bullocks at Monte Viedo, that of punishment is not left out. It is related of them that they sew up the prisoners in a wet hide, leaving out the head and neck only, and in this condition lay them on the ground in the sun to dry. In the process of drying, which the hide soon does by the powerful effects of the sun, it becomes contracted, and produces the most excruciating torments on the unfortunate prisoner by the increase of pressure; but if night arrives before he dies from its effects, the hide relaxes again with the moisture from the air, only to prolong his sufferings on the next day, which generally is his last. So cruel a death is even worse than that which the boa constrictor can inflict, and the invention of it said to belong to a barbarian named Ramirez.

Voyage of the Chanticleer.

UNIVERSITY HOTEL,
CHAPEL HILL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT at Chapel Hill, the scite of the University of N. C. He has taken the buildings and lots immediately opposite Mr. Watts' Hotel, and has erected large and commodious stables, which will be attended by a faithful ostler, and plentifully supplied with provender.

He hopes that the *travelling* public will give him a call, and assures them that every exertion will be made by him to please, as well as to *accommodate*.

I. C. PATRIDGE.

December 30. 53—6w

☞ The editors of the Star, and Standard, at Raleigh, Sentinel and Spectator, Newbern, Fayetteville Observer, Edenton Gazette, Western Carolinian and Danville Reporter, will publish the above six weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber. I. C. P.